

< WORKSHEET

Biology

ATTEMPTED MCQS 0/80



1) It is a long cylindrical cell with multiple oval nuclei arranged just beneath its sarcolemma:

- A) Muscle fibre C) Myofibril
B) Muscle bundle D) Myofilament

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

2) Sarcoplasm of muscle fibres differs from the cytoplasm of the other cells as it contains usually:

- A) Large amount of stored starch
B) A unique oxygen binding protein, myoglobin
C) Hemoglobin that stores oxygen
D) Large amount of stored lipids

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

3) Bundles of myofibrils are enclosed by the:

- A) Muscle cell membrane
B) Nuclear membrane
C) Sarcolemma
D) Muscle cell membrane or sarcolemma

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

4) The light band of sarcomere is called:

- A) H band C) I band
B) A band D) M band

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

5) Myofibrils contain:

- A) Myofilaments C) Thin filaments
B) Thick filaments D) Muscle fibres

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

6) It is made up of thick and thin filament:

- A) Myofibril C) Muscle bundle
B) Muscle fibre D) Myofilament

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

- 7) **The diameter of thick filament is:**
A) 16 μm C) 1-2 μm
B) 7-8 nm D) 16 nm
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 8) **Globular heads of myosin filaments link the thick and the thin myofilaments together during contraction, that is why they are sometimes called:**
A) Cross links C) Cross connection
B) Cross bridges D) Cross heads
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 9) **Thin filaments have a diameter of:**
A) 1-2 μm C) 7-8 nm
B) 10-60 μm D) 16 nm
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 10) **Thin filaments are composed chiefly of:**
A) Actin
B) Troponin
C) Tropomyosin
D) Actin, tropomyosin and troponin
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 11) **Out of three polypeptides of troponin one binds to actin chain, another binds to tropomyosin while third binds:**
A) Myosin C) Sodium ions
B) Collagen D) Calcium ions
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 12) **During muscle contraction the cross bridges of thick filaments become attached to:**
A) Myosin filament
B) Binding sites of myosin filament
C) Binding sites on actin filament
D) Actin filament
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 13) **Once the myosin head has become attached to the actin filament:**
A) ATP is synthesized and the bridge goes to its cycle
B) ATP is hydrolyzed and the bridge goes to its cycle
C) ATP is synthesized and the bridge becomes fixed
D) ATP is hydrolyzed and the bridge becomes fixed
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 14) **T-system extends and encircles the myofibril at the level of:**
A) Z-line
B) A and I junction
C) Z-line or A and I Junctions
D) M-line or A and I Junctions
- ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

15) It has regular stripes:

- A) Cardiac muscles
- B) Skeletal muscles
- C) Voluntary muscles
- D) Involuntary muscles

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

16) It has many nuclei per cell:

- A) Smooth muscles
- B) Cardiac muscles
- C) Skeletal muscles
- D) Involuntary muscles

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

17) The contraction of cardiac muscles is caused by:

- A) Spontaneous stimuli
- B) Nervous stimuli
- C) Stretch stimuli
- D) Hormonal stimuli

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

18) The function of cardiac muscles is to:

- A) To pump blood
- B) To move the skeleton
- C) To control movement of substances through hollow organs
- D) To pump the lymph

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

19) The function of skeletal muscles is to:

- A) To pump blood
- B) To move the skeleton
- C) To control movement of substances through hollow organs
- D) To pump the lymph

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

20) A smallest contractile unit of muscle contraction called sarcomere is the area between two:

- A) H- zone C) Z- line
- B) M- line D) A band

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

21) If a cross section of a sarcomere is seen, each myosin is surrounded by how many actin molecules:

- A) 9 C) 6
- B) 5 D) 7

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

22) Twisting around the actin chains there are two strands of another protein:

- A) Myosin C) Troponin
- B) Tropomyosin D) Creatine

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

23) It remains fixed during muscle contraction:

- A) Origin
B) Insertion
- C) Belly
D) Bone

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

24) _____ can polarize visible light:

- A) M-line of sarcomere
B) I-band of sarcomere
C) H-band of sarcomere
D) A-band of sarcomere

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

25) Muscle cell is considered as:

- A) Muscle fiber
B) Sarcomere
C) Muscle bundle
D) Myofibril

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

26) Smooth reticulum are similar in structure to:

- A) RER
C) Golgi bodies
B) Microfilaments
D) Sarcoplasmic reticulum

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

27) Pickup the ranges of muscle fibre:

- A) 5 – 10 μm
B) 1 – 2 μm
- C) 10 – 100 μm
D) 50 – 100 nm

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

28) The thin filaments extends across the I-band and partly in to:

- A) Z-line
B) H-zone
- C) A-band
D) M-line

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

29) The _____ have mid-section called H zone:

- A) H-zone
B) M-zone
- C) Z-zone
D) A-zone

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

30) Pick up a complex of three polypeptide chains protein:

- A) Tropomyosin
B) Actin
- C) Myosin
D) Troponin

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

31) Majority of muscles tissue in human body are _____ type:

- A) Smooth
B) Circular
- C) Cardiac
D) Skeletal

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

32) Sarcoplasmic reticulum in muscle cell is like endoplasmic reticulum but devoid of:

- A) Sarco-tubules
B) Ca^{2+} ions

- B) Calcium ions
- C) Repeating pattern
- D) Ribosomes

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

33) The type of muscle present in our:

- A) Heart is involuntary and unstriated smooth muscle
- B) Intestine is striated and involuntary
- C) Thigh is striated and voluntary
- D) Upper arm is smooth muscle and fusiform in shape

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

34) The structure which joins a muscle to a bone is called:

- A) Tendon
- B) Ligament
- C) Belly
- D) Sarcolemma

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

35) The function of calcium ions in muscle contraction is to:

- A) Bind to troponin molecule and cause them to move
- B) Aid in the transmission of nerve impulse
- C) Polarize visible light
- D) Bind to tropomyosin molecule and cause them to form cross bridges

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

36) Term “Hele” means:

- A) Dark
- B) Hollow
- C) Compact
- D) Bright

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

37) Myoglobin is present in:

- A) Sarcoplasmic reticulum
- B) Nucleus
- C) Sarcomere
- D) Sarcoplasm

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

38) T-tubules of muscle fibers are formed by:

- A) Invagination of sarcolemma
- B) Outgrowth of sarcolemma
- C) Degeneration of sarcolemma
- D) Thickening of sarcolemma

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

39) All the muscle fibers triggered by a single neuron contract simultaneously as a single:

- A) Associated unit
- B) Sensory unit
- C) Motor unit
- D) Inter unit

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

40) Sarcomeres are part of:

- A) Muscle fibres
- B) Myofibrils
- C) Myofilaments
- D) Myonemes

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

41) Charles Darwin was born in:

- A) Cantbury
- B) Shrewsbury in western England
- C) Eastern England
- D) Cantbury in Eastern England

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

42) Darwin joined the expedition on Beagle to:

- A) North American coastline
- B) South African coastline
- C) South American coastline
- D) North African coastline

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

43) Darwin observed and collected thousands of specimens of diverse:

- A) Fauna of South America
- B) Fauna and flora of South America
- C) Flora of South America
- D) Fauna and flora of North America

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

44) Most of the animal species on Galapagos:

- A) Live nowhere else in the continents
- B) Live nowhere else in the world
- C) Live everywhere in the world
- D) Live everywhere else in the continent

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

45) Pick up the one not true about the finches collected by Darwin on the Galapagos:

- A) Although quite different seemed to be of same species
- B) Although quite similar, seemed to be different species
- C) Separated from original habitats by geographical barriers
- D) Some were unique to individual islands

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

46) Out of the 13 types of finches collected by Darwin from Galapagos:

- A) All were unique to individual islands
- B) Some were distributed on two or more

islands
C) Some were unique to individual islands
D) Majority were unique to individual islands

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

47) The history of life is like a tree, with multiple branching and rebranching from a common trunk, in view of:

A) Darwin C) Lamarck
B) Cuvier D) Lyell

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

48) In Darwinian view, at each fork of evolutionary tree is an ancestor common to all lines branching from that:

A) Tree C) Stem
B) Trunk D) Fork

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

49) Darwin suggested that populations of individual species become better adapted to their local environments through:

A) Artificial selection
B) Adaptation
C) Variation
D) Natural selection

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

50) Those individuals whose hereditary characteristics fit them best to their environment are likely to leave _____ than the less fit individuals:

A) More offspring C) No offspring
B) Less offspring D) All offspring

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

51) The unequal ability of individuals to survive and reproduce will lead to gradual change in a population, with favorable characteristics accumulating over the generations, thus leading to the:

A) Struggle for existence
B) Evolution of new species
C) Overpopulation
D) Persistence of species

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

52) An important turning point for evolutionary theory was the birth of population genetics, which emphasizes the extensive genetic variation within populations and recognizes the importance of:

A) Qualitative characters
B) Analytical characters
C) Quantitative characters
D) Morphological characters

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

53) With progress in population genetics Mendelism and Darwinism were reconciled and the genetic basis of

reconciled and the genetic basis of _____
and _____ was worked out:

- A) Variation, artificial selection
- B) Overpopulation, natural selection
- C) Variation, evolution
- D) Variation, natural selection

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

54) By the reconciliation of Mendelism and Darwinism, a comprehensive theory of evolution was developed, that became to be known as:

- A) Modern synthesis
- B) Modern Darwinism
- C) Neo synthesis
- D) Modern synthesis or Neo Darwinism

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

55) In “Modern Synthesis” or “Neo-Darwinism” the word synthesis depicts:

- A) Origin of discoveries and ideas
- B) Integration of discoveries and ideas
- C) Modification of discoveries and ideas
- D) Confirmation of discoveries and ideas

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

56) Evolution leaves:

- A) No signs
- B) Observable signs
- C) Non-observable signs
- D) Visible signs

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

57) Darwin’s theory of evolution was mainly based on the evidence from the:

- A) Geographical distribution of species
- B) Fossil record
- C) Population genetics
- D) Geographical distribution of species and fossil record

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

58) A mammal that lives only in America is:

- A) Armadillo
- B) Tasmanian Wolf
- C) Kangaroo
- D) Indus Dolphin

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

59) The evolutionary view of biogeography predicts that contemporary armadillos are modified descendants of earlier species that occupied:

- A) Distant continents
- B) Neighboring continents
- C) Other continents
- D) These continents

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

60) Most of the animal species on the _____ live no-where else in the world:

- A) South America C) Cape Verde
- B) North America D) Galapagos

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

61) It provides a visual record in a complete series showing the evolution of an organism:

- A) Biogeography
- B) The fossil record
- C) Comparative anatomy
- D) Molecular biology

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

62) A respiratory protein found in all aerobic species is:

- A) Plastocyanin
- B) Cytochrome C
- C) Cytochrome f
- D) Ferredoxine

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

63) Main points of Darwin's theory of evolution are:

- A) Origin of species, decent with modification
- B) Natural selection, adaptation
- C) Struggle for existence, evolution
- D) Decent with modification, natural selection and adaptation

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

64) Origin of species by Natural Selection included all, EXCEPT:

- A) Decent with modification
- B) Struggle for existence
- C) Survival of the fittest
- D) Mutation

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

65) The deepest strata of the earth contains fossils that are:

- A) Young and simple
- B) Old and complex
- C) Young and complex
- D) Old and simple

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

66) Darwin's theory as presented in "The origin of Species" mainly concerned:

- A) How new species arise
- B) How adaptations evolve
- C) The origin of life
- D) The genetics of evolution

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

67) The theory that explains evolution of mitochondria and chloroplast on the basis of two separate mutually beneficial invasions of prokaryotic cells is called:

- A) Catastrophism
- B) Recapitulation
- C) Membrane invagination
- D) Endosymbiotic theory

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

68) Study of fishes called:

- A) Orinthology C) Ichthyology
- B) Entomology D) Herpetology

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

69) Which one of the following is not true about membrane enfolding hypothesis?

- A) Formation of endomembrane system
- B) Membrane modification
- C) Second membrane for protochloroplast
- D) Second membrane dissolve

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

70) _____ hypothesized that organism evolved through the inheritance of acquired characteristics:

- A) Darwin C) Aristotle
- B) Lamarck D) Wallace

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

71) _____ was the first person who argued for evolution with evidence:

- A) Lamarck C) Aristotle
- B) Darwin D) Malthus

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

72) _____ believed in theory of special creation:

- A) Lamarck C) Linnaeus
- B) Darwin D) Lyell

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

73) Neo-Darwinism has integrated ideas and discoveries from:

- A) Genetics
- B) Biochemistry
- C) Paleontology
- D) All above are correct

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

74) _____ means similarity due to shared development:

- A) Analogy C) Paleontology
- B) Homology D) Genetics

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

75) _____ provides a visual record in a complete series showing the evolution of an organism:

- A) Molecular biology

- A) Molecular biology
- B) Biogeography
- C) The fossil record/paleontology
- D) Biochemistry

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

76) Descent with modification is:

- A) Phyletic lineage C) Mutation
- B) Evolution D) Biodiversity

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

77) Which one of the following pairs represents analogous features?

- A) Insects wings and bat's wings
- B) Forelimb of mole and bird's wings
- C) Forelimb of man and bat's wings
- D) Forelimb of man and horse

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

78) Most fossils are found in:

- A) Water
- B) Sedimentary rocks
- C) Igneous rocks
- D) Metamorphic rocks

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

79) Homologous structures show _____ evolution:

- A) Parallel C) Divergent
- B) Convergent D) Adaptive

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

80) Analogous organs provide evidence for _____ evolution:

- A) Convergent C) Parallel
- B) Divergent D) Adaptive

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D



< WORKSHEET

Biology

ATTEMPTED MCQS 80/80



- 1) It is a long cylindrical cell with multiple oval nuclei arranged just beneath its sarcolemma:

A) Muscle fibre C) Myofibril
B) Muscle bundle D) Myofilament

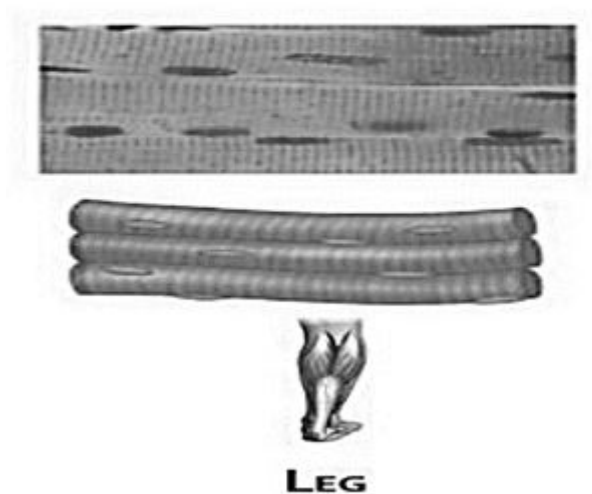
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐

Your answer is correct

Answer is “Muscle fibre”

Explanation: A muscle cell or muscle fibre of skeletal muscle have such features.

SKELETAL MUSCLE



- 2) Sarcoplasm of muscle fibres differs from the cytoplasm of the other cells as it contains usually:

A) Large amount of stored starch
B) A unique oxygen binding protein, myoglobin
C) Hemoglobin that stores oxygen
D) Large amount of stored lipids

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “A unique oxygen binding protein myoglobin”

Explanation: It is called muscle

Explanation: It is called muscle hemoglobin.

3) Bundles of myofibrils are enclosed by the:

- A) Muscle cell membrane
- B) Nuclear membrane
- C) Sarcolemma
- D) Muscle cell membrane or sarcolemma

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Muscle cell membrane or sarcolemma”

Explanation: The plasma membrane of muscle cell is called sarcolemma.

4) The light band of sarcomere is called:

- A) H band
- B) A band
- C) I band
- D) M band

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “I-band”

Explanation: It consists of thin (actin) filaments only.

5) Myofibrils contain:

- A) Myofilaments
- B) Thick filaments
- C) Thin filaments
- D) Muscle fibres

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “Myofilaments”

Explanation: Actin and myosin filaments.

6) It is made up of thick and thin filament:

- A) Myofibril
- B) Muscle fibre
- C) Muscle bundle
- D) Myofilament

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Myofilament”

Explanation: Actin filament is thin while myosin filament is thick. They collectively (six thin myofilaments and one thick myofilament) give rise to a myofibril.

7) The diameter of thick filament is:

- A) 16 μm
- B) 7-8 nm
- C) 1-2 μm
- D) 16 nm

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “16nm”

Explanation: As per measurement.

- 8) Globular heads of myosin filaments link the thick and the thin myofilaments together during contraction, that is why they are sometimes called:**

A) Cross links C) Cross connection
B) Cross bridges D) Cross heads

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Cross bridges”

Explanation: Bond between myosin head and thin filament is called cross bridge.

- 9) Thin filaments have a diameter of:**

A) 1-2 μm C) 7-8 nm
B) 10-60 μm D) 16 nm

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “7-8 nm”

Explanation: As per measurement.

- 10) Thin filaments are composed chiefly of:**

A) Actin
B) Troponin
C) Tropomyosin
D) Actin, tropomyosin and troponin

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “Actin”

Explanation: Thin myofilaments consist of actin, tropomyosin and troponin, however the chief protein is actin. So thin myofilament is chiefly made up of actin.

- 11) Out of three polypeptides of troponin one binds to actin chain, another binds to tropomyosin while third binds:**

A) Myosin C) Sodium ions
B) Collagen D) Calcium ions

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Calcium ions”

Explanation: Calcium ions after making bond with troponin drag the tropomyosin away from the slot where myosin head makes bond.

12) During muscle contraction the cross bridges of thick filaments become attached to:

- A) Myosin filament
- B) Binding sites of myosin filament
- C) Binding sites on actin filament
- D) Actin filament

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Binding sites on actin filament”

Explanation: Myosin heads bind to the binding sites on actin filaments to make cross bridges. These myosin heads bring the actin filaments towards the centre of the sarcomere by contracting.

13) Once the myosin head has become attached to the actin filament:

- A) ATP is synthesized and the bridge goes to its cycle
- B) ATP is hydrolyzed and the bridge goes to its cycle
- C) ATP is synthesized and the bridge becomes fixed
- D) ATP is hydrolyzed and the bridge becomes fixed

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “ATP is hydrolyzed and bridge goes to its cycle”

Explanation: Muscle contraction is highly active process and ATPs are consumed at each step i.e. making bond with actin filament, moving or bending and detaching from actin filament.

14) T-system extends and encircles the myofibril at the level of:

- A) Z-line
- B) A and I junction
- C) Z-line or A and I Junctions
- D) M-line or A and I Junctions

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Z-line or A and I junctions”

Explanation: It is to ensure the

Explanation: It is to ensure the transmission of impulse.

15) It has regular stripes:

- A) Cardiac muscles
- B) Skeletal muscles
- C) Voluntary muscles
- D) Involuntary muscles

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Skeletal muscles"

Explanation: Skeletal muscles have regular striations or strips converting the surface into alternating light and dark bands.

16) It has many nuclei per cell:

- A) Smooth muscles
- B) Cardiac muscles
- C) Skeletal muscles
- D) Involuntary muscles

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Skeletal muscle"

Explanation: Skeletal muscle cells are multinucleate.

17) The contraction of cardiac muscles is caused by:

- A) Spontaneous stimuli
- B) Nervous stimuli
- C) Stretch stimuli
- D) Hormonal stimuli

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Nervous stimuli"

Explanation: It is autonomic nervous system, which send rhythmic stimuli.

18) The function of cardiac muscles is to:

- A) To pump blood
- B) To move the skeleton
- C) To control movement of substances through hollow organs
- D) To pump the lymph

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is "To pump blood"

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Explanation: As per function of the heart.

- 19) The function of skeletal muscles is to:
- A) To pump blood
 - B) To move the skeleton
 - C) To control movement of substances through hollow organs
 - D) To pump the lymph

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "To move the skeleton"

Explanation: As per function of the skeletal muscles.

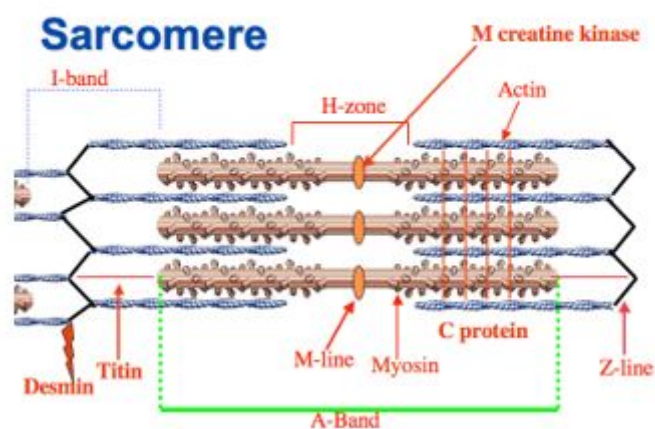
- 20) A smallest contractile unit of muscle contraction called sarcomere is the area between two:
- A) H- zone
 - B) M- line
 - C) Z- line
 - D) A band

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Z- Line"

Explanation:



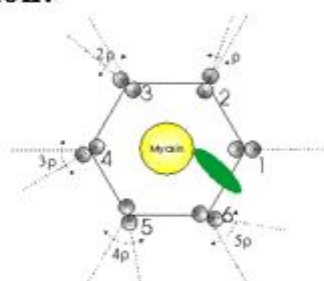
- 21) If a cross section of a sarcomere is seen, each myosin is surrounded by how many actin molecules:
- A) 9
 - B) 5
 - C) 6
 - D) 7

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "6"

Explanation:



Each myosin filament is surrounded by 6 actin filaments on each end.

22) Twisting around the actin chains there are two strands of another protein:

- A) Myosin
- B) Tropomyosin
- C) Troponin
- D) Creatine

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Tropomyosin”

Explanation: Twisting around the actin chains there are two strands of another protein tropomyosin.

23) It remains fixed during muscle contraction:

- A) Origin
- B) Insertion
- C) Belly
- D) Bone

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “Origin”

Explanation: It remains fixed during muscle contraction origin.

24) _____ can polarize visible light:

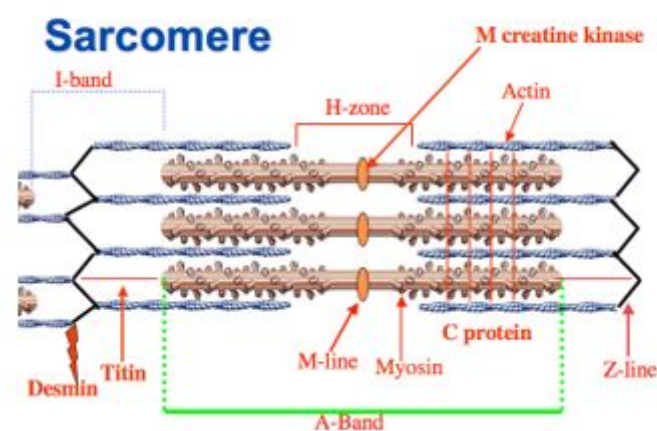
- A) M-line of sarcomere
- B) I-band of sarcomere
- C) H-band of sarcomere
- D) A-band of sarcomere

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “A-band of sarcomere”

Explanation: I-band of sarcomere cannot polarize visible light.



25) Muscle cell is considered as:

- A) Muscle fiber
- B) Sarcomere
- C) Muscle bundle
- D) Myofibril

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “Muscle fiber”

Explanation: Each muscle consists of muscle bundles, which are further composed of muscle fibers of cells.

26) Smooth reticulum are similar in structure to:

- A) RER
- C) Golgi bodies
- B) Microfilaments
- D) Sarcoplasmic reticulum

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Sarcoplasmic reticulum”

Explanation: The nerve impulse is carried through the T-tubule to the adjacent sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR). the calcium gates of the ST open releasing calcium into the cytosol, thus binding calcium ion to troponin molecules of the thin filament.

27) Pickup the ranges of muscle fibre:

- A) 5 – 10 μm
- C) 10 – 100 μm
- B) 1 – 2 μm
- D) 50 – 100 nm

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “10 – 100 μm ”

Explanation: The diameter of skeletal muscle fibres is in ranges of 10 – 100 μm .

28) The thin filaments extends across the I-band and partly in to:

- A) Z-line
- C) A-band
- B) H-zone
- D) M-line

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “A-band”

Explanation: The thin filaments extends across the I-band and partly in A-band.

29) The _____ have mid-section called H zone:

- A) H-zone
- C) Z-zone
- B) M-zone
- D) A-zone

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “H zone”

Explanation: Each A band has a lighter stripe in its mid-section called H-zone (H stands for “hele” mean bright). The H-zone is bisected by dark line called M - line. The I bands have mid line called Z-line (Z for zwishen means between).

30) Pick up a complex of three polypeptide chains protein:

- A) Tropomyosin C) Myosin
B) Actin D) Troponin

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Troponin”

Explanation: The protein that is complex of three polypeptide chains is called troponin.

31) Majority of muscles tissue in human body are _____ type:

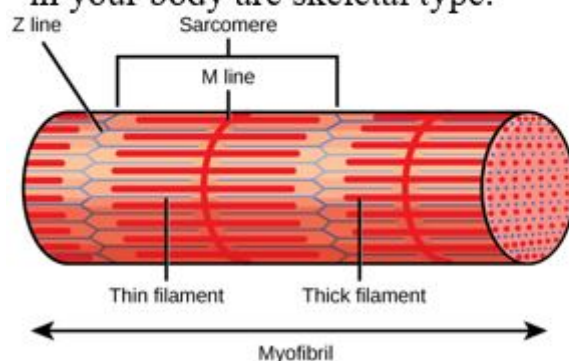
- A) Smooth C) Cardiac
B) Circular D) Skeletal

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Skeletal”

Explanation: Majority of muscles tissue in your body are skeletal type.



32) Sarcoplasmic reticulum in muscle cell is like endoplasmic reticulum but devoid of:

- A) Sarco-tubules
B) Ca^{+2} ions
C) Repeating pattern
D) Ribosomes

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Ribosomes”

Explanation: Sarcoplasmic Reticulum (S.R) is continuous system of sarco-

tubules extending throughout the sarcoplasm around each myofibril. It is like endoplasmic reticulum but devoid of ribosomes and exhibits a highly specialized repeating pattern.

33) The type of muscle present in our:

- A) Heart is involuntary and unstriated smooth muscle
- B) Intestine is striated and involuntary
- C) Thigh is striated and voluntary
- D) Upper arm is smooth muscle and fusiform in shape

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Thigh is striated and voluntary”

Explanation: Cardiac muscles are found in the wall of the heart. It is involuntary and slightly striated. Smooth muscles are found in gastrointestinal tract. These are non-striated and involuntary. Striated (or skeletal) muscles are found in the limbs and body walls. These muscles are voluntary (under the control of animal's will) and show dark and light bands thus are striated.

34) The structure which joins a muscle to a bone is called:

- A) Tendon
- B) Ligament
- C) Belly
- D) Sarcolemma

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “Tendon”

Explanation: Skeletal muscle has three parts: **origin** is the end of muscle which remains fixed when muscle contracts, **insertion** is the end of the muscle that moves the bone, and **belly** is thick part between origin and insertion, which contracts. **Connective tissue** binds other tissues and helps to maintain body form by holding the various organs together. Connective tissue fibrils have two specialized kinds. **Ligaments** attach bone to bone and are slightly elastic. **Tendons** attach muscles to bones and are non-elastic.

35) The function of calcium ions in muscle contraction is to:

- A) Bind to troponin molecule and cause them to move
- B) Aid in the transmission of nerve impulse
- C) Polarize visible light

D) Bind to tropomyosin molecule and cause them to form cross bridges

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “Bind to troponin molecule and cause them to move”

Explanation: The nerve impulse is carried through the T-tubule to the adjacent sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR). The calcium gates of the SR open releasing calcium into the cytosol, thus binding calcium ion to troponin molecules of the thin filament. The binding sites are exposed and cross bridges with myosin can form, and contraction occurs.

36) Term “Hele” means:

- A) Dark
- B) Hollow
- C) Compact
- D) Bright

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Bright”

Explanation: Each A band has a lighter stripe in its mid section called H - zone (H stands for “hele” mean bright).

37) Myoglobin is present in:

- A) Sarcoplasmic reticulum
- B) Nucleus
- C) Sarcomere
- D) Sarcoplasm

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Sarcoplasm”

Explanation: Skeletal muscles are also called striped or striated muscles because they show alternate light and dark bands, e.g., triceps and biceps. Generally, each end of the entire muscle is attached to bone by a bundle of collagen, non-elastic fibres, known as tendons.

38) T-tubules of muscle fibers are formed by:

- A) Invagination of sarcolemma
- B) Outgrowth of sarcolemma
- C) Degeneration of sarcolemma
- D) Thickening of sarcolemma

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “Invagination of sarcolemma”

Explanation: The sarcolemma of muscle fibre penetrates deep into the cell to form hollow elongated tube, the transverse tubule, T-tubule the lumen of which is continuous with the extracellular fluid. The thousands of T - tubules of each muscle cell are collectively called T-system.

39) All the muscle fibers triggered by a single neuron contract simultaneously as a single:

- A) Associated unit
- B) Sensory unit
- C) Motor unit
- D) Inter unit

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Motor unit”

Explanation: All or None Response: The contraction of each muscle fibre is based on “all or none” principle i.e. all of its fibrils participate in contraction. The degree of contraction depends upon the number of muscle fibers that participate in contraction.

40) Sarcomeres are part of:

- A) Muscle fibres
- B) Myofibrils
- C) Myofilaments
- D) Myonemes

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Myofibrils”

Explanation: The myofibrils consist of smaller contractile units called sarcomere.

41) Charles Darwin was born in:

- A) Cantbury
- B) Shrewsbury in western England
- C) Eastern England
- D) Cantbury in Eastern England

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Shrewsbury in Western England”

Explanation: Charles Darwin was born in

Shrewsbury, in Western, in 1809.

- 42) Darwin joined the expedition on Beagle to:
- A) North American coastline
 - B) South African coastline
 - C) South American coastline
 - D) North African coastline

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "South American coastline"

Explanation: He was invited by the British Government to join an expedition of naturalists. That expedition was sent by British Govt. to study the fauna and flora of South American coastline. It is called Beagle's Voyage, as the ship was H.M.S Beagle.



- 43) Darwin observed and collected thousands of specimens of diverse:
- A) Fauna of South America
 - B) Fauna and flora of South America
 - C) Flora of South America
 - D) Fauna and flora of North America

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Fauna and flora of South America"

Explanation: Darwin observed and collected thousands of specimens of diverse fauna and flora of South America.

- 44) Most of the animal species on Galapagos:
- A) Live nowhere else in the continents
 - B) Live nowhere else in the world
 - C) Live everywhere in the world
 - D) Live everywhere else in the continent

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Live nowhere else in the world"

Explanation: A particularly puzzling case of geographical distribution was the fauna and flora of Galapagos Islands. Most of the

animals species on the Galapagos live nowhere else in the World, although they resemble species living on the South American mainland.

45) Pick up the one not true about the finches collected by Darwin on the Galapagos:

- A) Although quite different seemed to be of same species
- B) Although quite similar, seemed to be different species
- C) Separated from original habitats by geographical barriers
- D) Some were unique to individual islands

A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “Although quite different seemed to be of same species”

Explanation: Among the birds Darwin collected on the Galapagos were 13 types of finches which were, although quite similar but seemed to be of different species.

46) Out of the 13 types of finches collected by Darwin from Galapagos:

- A) All were unique to individual islands
- B) Some were distributed on two or more islands
- C) Some were unique to individual islands
- D) Majority were unique to individual islands

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Some were unique to individual islands”

Explanation: Among the birds Darwin collected, on the Galapagos were 13 types of finches that, although quite similar seemed to be different species. Some were unique to individual islands, while other species were distributed on two or more islands that were close together.

47) The history of life is like a tree, with multiple branching and rebranching from a common trunk, in view of:

- A) Darwin
- B) Cuvier
- C) Lamarck
- D) Lyell

A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “Darwin”

Explanation: In Darwinian view the history of life is like a tree with multiple

branching and rebranching from a common trunk all the way to the tips of the living twigs, symbolic of the current diversity of organisms. At each fork of the evolutionary tree is an ancestor common to all lines of evolution branching from that fork.

48) In Darwinian view, at each fork of evolutionary tree is an ancestor common to all lines branching from that:

- A) Tree C) Stem
B) Trunk D) Fork

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Fork”

Explanation: In Darwinian view the history of life is like a tree with multiple branching and rebranching from a common trunk all the way to the tips of the living twigs, symbolic of the current diversity of organisms. At each fork of the evolutionary tree is an ancestor common to all lines of evolution branching from that fork.

49) Darwin suggested that populations of individual species become better adapted to their local environments through:

- A) Artificial selection
B) Adaptation
C) Variation
D) Natural selection

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Natural selection”

Explanation: Natural selection promotes the adaptation which are fit to the environment. Darwin suggested that populations of individual species become better adapted to their local environments through natural selection.

50) Those individuals whose hereditary characteristics fit them best to their environment are likely to leave _____ than the less fit individuals:

- A) More offspring C) No offspring
B) Less offspring D) All offspring

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “More offspring”

Explanation: It is in accordance with the

principle of the Survival of the fittest.

- 51) The unequal ability of individuals to survive and reproduce will lead to gradual change in a population, with favorable characteristics accumulating over the generations, thus leading to the:
- A) Struggle for existence
 - B) Evolution of new species
 - C) Overpopulation
 - D) Persistence of species

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Evolution of new species"

Explanation: This is evolution through natural selection.

- 52) An important turning point for evolutionary theory was the birth of population genetics, which emphasizes the extensive genetic variation within populations and recognizes the importance of:
- A) Qualitative characters
 - B) Analytical characters
 - C) Quantitative characters
 - D) Morphological characters

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Quantitative characters"

Explanation: Population genetics is mostly based on quantitative characters.

- 53) With progress in population genetics Mendelism and Darwinism were reconciled and the genetic basis of _____ and _____ was worked out:
- A) Variation, artificial selection
 - B) Overpopulation, natural selection
 - C) Variation, evolution
 - D) Variation, natural selection

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Variation and natural selection"

Explanation: Population genetics explains the variations and natural selection.

- 54) By the reconciliation of Mendelism and Darwinism, a comprehensive theory of evolution was developed, that became to be known as:
- A) Modern synthesis
 - B) Modern Darwinism

- B) Modern Darwinism
- C) Neo synthesis
- D) Modern synthesis or Neo Darwinism

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Modern synthesis or neo Darwinism”

Explanation: With the progress in population genetics in 1930s, Mendalism and Darwinism were reconciled and the genetic basis of variation and natural selection was worked out.

55) In “Modern Synthesis” or “Neo-Darwinism” the word synthesis depicts:

- A) Origin of discoveries and ideas
- B) Integration of discoveries and ideas
- C) Modification of discoveries and ideas
- D) Confirmation of discoveries and ideas

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Integration of discoveries and ideas”

Explanation: It is called synthesis because it integrated discoveries and ideas from many different fields including paleontology, taxonomy, biogeography and of course population genetics.

56) Evolution leaves:

- A) No signs
- B) Observable signs
- C) Non-observable signs
- D) Visible signs

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Observable signs”

Explanation: Evolution leaves observable signs in the form of fossils, vestigial organs, analogous organs and homologous organs etc.

57) Darwin’s theory of evolution was mainly based on the evidence from the:

- A) Geographical distribution of species
- B) Fossil record
- C) Population genetics
- D) Geographical distribution of species and fossil record

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Geographical distribution of species and fossil record”

Explanation: It was impact of Beagl’s Voyage.

58) A mammal that lives only in America is:

- A) Armadillo
- B) Tasmanian Wolf
- C) Kangaroo
- D) Indus Dolphin

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “Armadillo”

Explanation: It is an example of geographical distribution. Armadillo is also called armored mammal. It is only found in America.

59) The evolutionary view of biogeography predicts that contemporary armadillos are modified descendants of earlier species that occupied:

- A) Distant continents
- B) Neighboring continents
- C) Other continents
- D) These continents

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “These continents”

Explanation: The fossil record confirms that such ancestor existed in past as well.

60) Most of the animal species on the _____ live no-where else in the world:

- A) South America
- B) North America
- C) Cape Verde
- D) Galapagos

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Galapagos”

Explanation: Charles Darwin joined the expedition on H.M.S. Beagle to south American coastline. He observed and collected thousands of specimens of diverse fauna and flora of South America. A particularly puzzling case geographical distribution was the fauna of Galapagos islands. Most of the animal species on Galapagos live nowhere else in the world, although they resemble species living on the South American mainland. It was as though the Islands were colonized by

though the islands were colonized by plants and animals that strayed from the South American mainland and then diversified on different islands.

61) It provides a visual record in a complete series showing the evolution of an organism:

- A) Biogeography
- B) The fossil record
- C) Comparative anatomy
- D) Molecular biology

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "The fossil record"

Explanation: The succession of fossil forms is a strong evidence in favour of evolution. It provides a visual record in a complete series showing the evolution of an organism. For instance, evidence from biochemistry, molecular biology, and cell biology places prokaryotes as the ancestors of all life, and predicts that bacteria should precede all eukaryotic life in the fossil record. Indeed, the oldest known fossils are prokaryotes.

62) A respiratory protein found in all aerobic species is:

- A) Plastocyanin
- B) Cytochrome C
- C) Cytochrome f
- D) Ferredoxine

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Cytochrome C"

Explanation: Evolutionary relationships among species are reflected in their DNA and proteins in their genes and gene products. If two species have genes and proteins with sequences of monomers that match closely, the sequences must have been copied from a common ancestor. For example, a common genetic code brings evidence that all life is related. Molecular biology has thus provided strong evidence in support of evolution as the basis for the unity and diversity of life. Similarly, taxonomically remote organisms, such as humans and bacteria, have some proteins in common. For instance, cytochrome c, a respiratory protein is found in all aerobic species.

63) Main points of Darwin's theory of evolution are:

- A) Origin of species, decent with modification

- B) Natural selection, adaptation
- C) Struggle for existence, evolution
- D) Decent with modification, natural selection and adaptation

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Decent with modification, natural selection and adaptation”

Explanation: The four key points of Darwin's Theory of Evolution are: individuals of a species are not identical; traits are passed from generation to generation; more offspring are born than can survive; and only the survivors of the competition for resources will reproduce.

64) Origin of species by Natural Selection included all, EXCEPT:

- A) Decent with modification
- B) Struggle for existence
- C) Survival of the fittest
- D) Mutation

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Mutation”

Explanation: Origin of species by Natural Selection included Decent with modification, Struggle for existence and Survival of the fittest.

65) The deepest strata of the earth contains fossils that are:

- A) Young and simple
- B) Old and complex
- C) Young and complex
- D) Old and simple

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Old and simple”

Explanation: The deepest strata of the earth contains fossils that are old and simple.

66) Darwin’s theory as presented in “The origin of Species” mainly concerned:

- A) How new species arise
- B) How adaptations evolve
- C) The origin of life
- D) The genetics of evolution

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

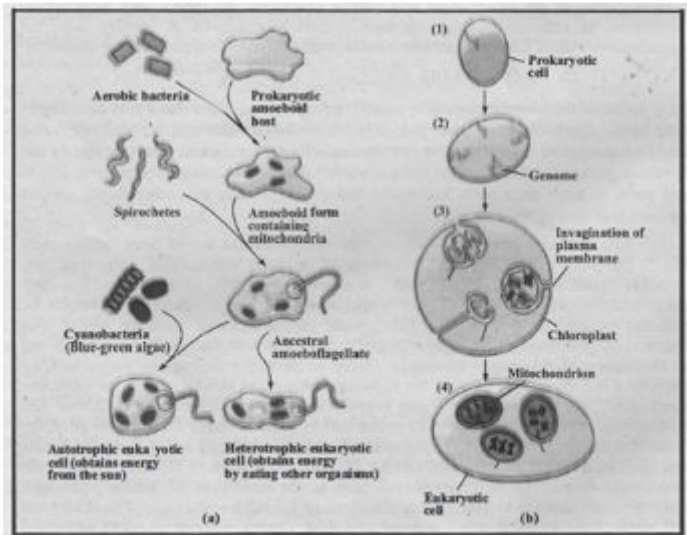
Your answer is correct

Answer is “How new species arise”
Explanation: Darwin’s theory as presented in “The origin of Species” mainly concerned how new species arise.

- 67) The theory that explains evolution of mitochondria and chloroplast on the basis of two separate mutually beneficial invasions of prokaryotic cells is called:
- A) Catastrophism
 - B) Recapitulation
 - C) Membrane invagination
 - D) Endosymbiotic theory
- A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Endosymbiotic theory”
Explanation: The theory that explains evolution of mitochondria and chloroplast on the basis of two separate mutually beneficial invasions of prokaryotic cells is called endosymbiotic theory.



- 68) Study of fishes called:
- A) Orinthology
 - B) Entomology
 - C) Ichthyology
 - D) Herpetology
- A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Ichthyology”
Explanation:

Orinthology	Study of birds
Entomology	Study of insects
Ichthyology	Study of fishes
Herpetology	Study of amphibians and reptiles

- 69) Which one of the following is not true about membrane enfolding hypothesis?
- A) Formation of endomembrane system
 - B) Membrane modification
 - C) Second membrane for protochloroplast
 - D) Second membrane dissolve

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Second membrane dissolve"

Explanation: The invasions of the host prokaryotes cell probably were successful because the host cell membrane infolded to surround both invading prokaryotes cells and thereby help transport them into the cell. The membrane did not dissolve but remained intact, and thereby created a second membrane around the protomitochondria and protochloroplast.

- 70) _____ hypothesized that organism evolved through the inheritance of acquired characteristics:

A) Darwin C) Aristotle
B) Lamarck D) Wallace

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Lamarck"

Explanation: Lamarck hypothesized that organism evolved through the inheritance of acquired characteristics. The earliest theory of organic evolution, was that of the French Jean Baptiste de Lamarck (1744-1829), first a soldier, then botanist and finally a professor of zoology in Paris, whose *Philosophic Zoologique* was published in 1809. Lamarck gave an explanation of evolution, based on the inheritance of acquired characters.

- 71) _____ was the first person who argued for evolution with evidence:

A) Lamarck C) Aristotle
B) Darwin D) Malthus

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is "Darwin"

Explanation: Darwin was the first person who argued for evolution with evidence.

- 72) _____ believed in theory of special creation:

A) Lamarck C) Linnaeus
B) Darwin D) Lyell

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Linnaeus”

Explanation: Creationism, the idea that each species was created individually by God and never changed thereafter, reigned unchallenged for nearly 2000 years. As European naturalists explored the newly discovered lands of Africa, Asia and America, they found that the diversity of living things was much greater than anyone had suspected. Creationists believed in the **theory of Special Creation**, whereas evolutionists believed in the Theory of Natural Selection. According to the theory of special creation, all living things came into existence in their present forms especially and specifically created by Nature. Among the scientists who believed in divine creation was Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778).

73) Neo-Darwinism has integrated ideas and discoveries from:

- A) Genetics
- B) Biochemistry
- C) Paleontology
- D) All above are correct

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “All above are correct”

Explanation: A comprehensive theory of evolution that became known as the modern synthesis or Neo-Darwinism was developed in the early 1940s. It is called a synthesis because it integrated discoveries and ideas from many different fields, including paleontology, taxonomy, biogeography and of course, population genetics.

74) _____ means similarity due to shared development:

- A) Analogy
- B) Homology
- C) Paleontology
- D) Genetics

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Homology”

Explanation: The term homology means “similarity due to shared development pathways”. Homology can thus be recognized when structures evolve from the same precursor cells in embryos.

- 75) _____ provides a visual record in a complete series showing the evolution of an organism:
- A) Molecular biology
 - B) Biogeography
 - C) The fossil record/paleontology
 - D) Biochemistry

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “The fossil record”

Explanation: The fossil record provides a visual record in a complete series showing the evolution of an organism.

- 76) Descent with modification is:
- A) Phyletic lineage
 - B) Evolution
 - C) Mutation
 - D) Biodiversity

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Evolution”

Explanation: Descent with modification is evolution.

- 77) Which one of the following pairs represents analogous features?
- A) Insects wings and bat’s wings
 - B) Forelimb of mole and bird’s wings
 - C) Forelimb of man and bat’s wings
 - D) Forelimb of man and horse

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “Insects wings and bat’s wings”

Explanation: Insects wings and bat’s wings are not homologous features.

- 78) Most fossils are found in:
- A) Water
 - B) Sedimentary rocks
 - C) Igneous rocks
 - D) Metamorphic rocks

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Sedimentary rocks”

Explanation: Most fossils are found in sedimentary rocks.

79) Homologous structures show _____

evolution:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) Parallel | C) Divergent |
| B) Convergent | D) Adaptive |

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is incorrect

Answer is “Divergent”

Explanation: Homologous structures show divergent evolution.

80) Analogous organs provide evidence for _____ evolution:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A) Convergent | C) Parallel |
| B) Divergent | D) Adaptive |

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Your answer is correct

Answer is “Convergent evolution”

Explanation: Analogous organs provide evidence for convergent evolution.